In other cases, and also in cases where the railway authorities do it on their own initiative, the department would meet the cost.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—If railway gates on trunk roads are kept closed all through the night, how can the department justify its action?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—Watchmen are appointed for all such gates and they will open the gates whenever required.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Are the Government aware that a gate on the Bangalore—Bellary Road (between Avathi and Dodjala) is kept closed for hours together even during the day, and that no watchman is seen on duty there so that after the train passes, some one has to come all the way from the station and open the gate?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—As far as possible, the department is putting an end to such inconveniences.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH.—The General Manager was pleased to say that needful action has been taken to obviate inconvenience wherever it was brought to notice. In respect of the 136 gates referred to in the answer to (*c*), have no representations been made so far bringing to notice the inconveniences caused to traffic, etc.

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—None so far. At any rate no such representation is pending disposal at present.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH.—If such representations are made in future, will they be considered and necessary relief given?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—Yes.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—What will be the actual cost to the department to appoint a whole-time watchman for every gate?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—A pay of Rs. 15 per month in addition to the cost of providing a small building.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Is it not possible to employ local people as gatemen on somewhat smaller pay?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—We shall be glad if people who are prepared to work on smaller pay are available.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—If such people come forward, will they be employed?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—We can employ them as vacancies arise. But I must add that in most of these level-crossings, there is no cart traffic at all to justify the appointment of whole-time gatemen.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Was not a representation made that the level-crossing at Sabbinaguppe between French-Rocks and Yeliyur should not be kept closed?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—Perhaps a long time back and not recently.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Is there a gateman at present there?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—No.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Will arrangements be made to keep the gate open by posting a gateman to that level-crossing?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—If the necessity for it is established.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN.—Are the Government aware that even in Mysore city, in spite of there being gatemen at each gate, the gates are frequently closed for long periods and much inconvenience is caused to traffic?

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—Needful action has been taken to remove this inconvenience wherever possible.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN.—The gatemen are not responsible for it. They have instructions to close the gate as soon as a train leaves the concerned station. Why not adopt the bell system so that the gate may be closed only when the train actually leaves the station? Otherwise, the watchman closes the gate at the usual hour whether or not the train has left.

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU.—As far as possible we are adopting the bell system in important level-crossings near stations. This is under consideration for level-crossings in Mysore city limits.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*contd.*

Mr. B. CHAMIAH congratulated the Government on having been able to

frame a surplus budget. Referring to primary education, he said that not much progress had been made because of the fact that it was not made compulsory. At the time the Elementary Education Act was passed, Government had promised to provide every village with a primary school, but though it was nearly 8 years since the Act came into force, that promise had not been given effect to. He observed that the amount of Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget for expansion of primary education was quite inadequate and urged that it should be enhanced substantially.

He also said that the Government had so far not paid sufficient attention to improvement of the villages, but had concentrated all their attention on the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA however questioned the correctness of this statement.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH, continuing said that it was only recently that the Government had taken up the rural reconstruction work and that they had provided a grant of Rs. 1,30,000 for it in the next year's budget. But out of this amount, as much as Rs. 40,000 was meant for expenditure on District Conferences and the balance only would be available for distribution among all the villages for undertaking improvement works. The villages would get small amounts out of this grant and no improvement worth the name could be effected. It was therefore necessary that the grant under this head should be increased. In particular, he urged that improvement of inter-village communications was one of the most important items of work that required to be taken up immediately. For want of communications, people in the rural parts were finding it difficult to transport agricultural produce to the best markets. For the same reason, they were also unable to take advantage of the medical aid available in the taluk or district headquarters. Want of roads was felt more particularly during the rainy season. He therefore suggested that Government should frame a five-year programme for improving inter-village roads as had been done, for example, in the case of drinking water wells and allot a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs every year for carrying on the work.

As regards agriculture, the speaker acknowledged with gratitude that during the regime of the present Dewan, great impetus was being given to it and that the present Director of Agriculture was striving his best to expand the activities of the department in several directions, and thanked the Government for having enhanced the grant by Rs. 55,000 in the budget under discussion. He brought to notice that some of the agricultural farms were not self-supporting, and suggested that every attempt should be made to see that the working of these farms was improved and that more field demonstrations were arranged by them with a view to educating the raiyats in improved methods of agriculture.

Referring to State fund roads, he said that these had been improved to a considerable extent not only by tarring some of them and keeping them in good repair, but also by constructing deviation roads wherever necessary. Motor traffic was being allowed only on the deviation roads and country carts had to use the old road. But these bits were very much neglected, and due to ruts, country carts were finding it difficult to make use of those roads. For this reason he requested that Government should instruct the Public Works Department to see that these bits also were maintained in good condition.

He also requested the Government to take up the Tonnur Tank Project in the French-Rocks Taluk for early execution, in which case about 1,000 acres of land could be brought under wet cultivation.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that alternative schemes had been received and were under the consideration of Government.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH enquired whether it would not be possible to feed the tank from the Cauvery channel as had been proposed once when the present Chief Secretary happened to be the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that it was not possible to do so in view of the heavy expenditure involved.

Continuing, **Mr. B. CHAMIAH** said that many of the villages in the Irwin Canal area had been greatly affected by malaria and some of them, for example, Nelamane, Kyathanahalli, etc., were getting practically depopulated. Unless village reserves were formed and cultivation prohibited within a radius of a furlong or more from the village, the chances were that the villages would go out of existence. He also added that the request made by him during the last District Conference that a Health Centre should be established in the Seringapatam Taluk had not been complied with so far. The Health Department should lose no time in opening a Health Unit in the taluk and afford relief to the suffering people.

The member then represented that the burden of land assessment was weighing too heavily on the raiyats and should be lightened; that various communities in the State should be represented in the services in proportion to their population; that a land mortgage bank should be established in the Seringapatam Taluk; and that water supply arrangements in the village of Belagola—a village with a population of 2,000—should be improved forthwith.

The member took the opportunity of the presence of the hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, at the Assembly and conveyed to him the sincere thanks of the House for having extended an invitation to the Dewan to visit the Salem District recently and treated him with great courtesy during his stay there.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMY CHETTY said that while the Government were giving special grants to the city municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, they were not sanctioning any grant to the District Boards. District boards were responsible for the proper maintenance of roads and for providing medical aid, water supply, primary education, etc., in the districts. The revenue of these local bodies being slender, they could not adequately meet the demands under the various heads of work entrusted to them. They had to look after the health and sanitation in the districts. In particular, it was necessary that vaccination should be done throughout the district for protecting people against small-pox, but sufficient attention was not being paid to this item of work for want of funds. The Public Health Department was urging that more lymph should be purchased and that vaccination should be done more vigorously. To carry out the instructions of the department, each district board would have to spend at least Rs. 5,000 more than at present. An amount of Rs. 40,000 more would be required for the whole State and to this must be added at least Rs. 10,000 on account of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. On the aggregate an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 would be required under this head. As against this, not even a rupee had been provided in the budget. In this connection, he also prayed that vaccination should be made compulsory throughout the State in order to protect the lives of children. If compulsory vaccination should be insisted upon, it was necessary to strengthen the present establishment. At least double the present strength would be required. For this purpose and also for the purchase of lymph, he urged that Government should provide at least a sum of Rs. 75,000 in the next year's budget.

Referring to primary education, the speaker complained that all requisitions for the opening of primary schools were being referred to the district boards without taking into consideration their financial position. For opening such schools, buildings were necessary and Government insisted on the provision of only costly buildings. But the district boards were not in a position to invest heavy sums on buildings. In the case of the Kolar District in particular which was a dry district, he urged that the District Board ought to be allowed to put up cheap structures for schools. If this was done, more schools could be opened and the cause of primary education served on a larger scale.

Mr. Patel **LINGE GOWDA** stated that the people of Kikkeri had been pressing for the opening of a dispensary at that place for the past eight or ten years. Medical aid was not available for people of the place anywhere within a distance of 20 miles. He therefore urged that a dispensary be sanctioned to the place and necessary provision made for it in the budget under discussion.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajasevasakta B. K. Narayana Rao) said that a lot of correspondence had taken place between the district board and the Medical Department in connection with the starting of this dispensary, but that unless the district board was prepared to meet the maintenance charges, Government could do nothing in the matter.

Mr. LINGE GOWDA said that there was no use depending upon the district board in respect of this matter. Either the district board should be directed to hand over the shandy collections to the village panchayet, in which case the dispensary would be maintained by the panchayet, or the district board itself should be asked to open a dispensary at the place. If neither of these could be done, he urged that the Government themselves should provide a dispensary at their own cost.

Mr. MISRILALL PARASMALL thanked the Government for having nominated him to represent the Marwari community in the House. Taking advantage of the presence of the hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari on the occasion, he requested the Prime Minister of Madras to nominate one or two members of the Marwari community to the Houses of Legislature in Madras also. (*Laughter.*)

Referring to the budget estimates before the House, he said that he was satisfied with the industrial policy of the Government. In this connection he pressed upon the attention of the Government the need for starting a Film Industry which, according to him, was the most paying industry at the present day. He hoped that Government would be prepared to help and encourage any limited concern that might be started for the promotion of this industry in the State.

The speaker then suggested that the Government should investigate the possibility of extending the Irwin Canal up to Bangalore.

The member concluded by complimenting the Financial Secretary for preparing a surplus budget without proposing fresh taxation—an achievement which few Governments were proud of at the present time.

Mr. THIMME GOWDA *alias* **THAMMAIYA GOWDA** brought to notice that the Mandagere North Channel, the construction of which had been promised by the Government last year, had not been taken up so far, nor had any allotment been made for it in the budget under discussion. The landholders concerned were prepared to pay a contribution of Rs. 100 per acre and had also executed *mutchalikas*. He requested that the work should no longer be delayed but taken up and completed as early as possible.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR said that the estimate for the project was under consideration. Certain details had been called for from the Deputy Commissioner and when these were received, the question of taking up the work would be considered.

Continuing, **Mr. THIMME GOWDA** said that side by side with the increase in the number of primary schools the number of middle schools also required to be increased, lest the children should have to give up their education and the money spent on their primary education would go to waste.

Referring to minor tanks, he said that many of them in the Mysore District were in disrepair and suggested that if Government were not in a position to restore them, they should at least improve the channels feeding the tanks and also the waste weirs.

Mr. R. GOPALASWAMY IYER, speaking next, said that in the year 1920, the fees in the middle schools were abolished by the Government and to make up for the loss, they ordered that an education cess should be levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee in the districts, two annas in major municipalities, and one anna in the

minor municipalities. Experience having shown that the collections fell short of expectations, the question of introducing fees in middle schools was again engaging attention. In 1937, the Dewan-President observed that it might become necessary to levy fees in middle schools and the Retrenchment Committee also had made a similar recommendation. There were at present 6,392 primary schools as against 357 middle schools in the State. If all the children passing out of the primary schools should be provided with seats in the middle schools, the number of the latter should be increased considerably. Five new schools were started in 1936-37, eight in 1937-38, and six in 1938-39. Opening of only a few schools every year would not meet the demand and unless fees were levied, it would not be possible to increase the number of middle schools adequately. At present, fees were being levied in the high schools; cess was being paid by the people for primary education, and it was only middle school education that was free in all the areas. As much as one half of the amount that was at present being spent on University education was being incurred on middle school education, *viz.*, about Rs. 5·5 lakhs. After the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, the cost on this grade of education was bound to shoot up, as compensation would have to be given to the education authorities of the assigned tract area, in case they also were to do away with the levy of fees. All this might come to about 6 lakhs. This was a very heavy sum indeed from the point of view of any one grade of education. Nowhere in the world was middle school education free. There was only one school attached to the Training College at Madras where middle school education was free. The one way in which Government could reduce the heavy expenditure they were incurring on education would be to encourage private bodies to start aided schools. If that was done, more boys and girls would have facilities enough to continue their studies and then the progress of education would be marked. There were at present 2,25,323 children in the primary schools, 38,832 in the middle schools and about 8,000 in the high schools. For these, there were only 6,300 primary schools and 350 middle schools. Just the previous week, the speaker was at Kolar and had learnt that about 300 children could not get accommodation in schools. The position required to be improved and so he requested the Government to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to study the policy adopted by the Government of Madras, Cochin, Travancore and submit suitable proposals for improving the educational facilities in this State The principle ought to be that those who could afford to pay must be made to pay, and if necessary the number of scholarships might be increased for the benefit of the poor and deserving boys.

Speaking about the education of Adikarnataka boys, he said that the provision therefor had not been enhanced during the past five years. In the year 1919 an Adikarnataka boy passed for the first time in the middle school examination and at present there were 25 graduates. For the higher education of boys belonging to depressed classes, he urged that the grants should be enhanced. There were 40 scholarships in the University for such boys, who numbered 80. A sum of Rs. 2,000 more would be necessary for giving scholarships to all of them. The scholarship grant for high school education of Adikarnataka boys also required to be enhanced by Rs. 2,000. With a view to reduce unemployment among the members of the depressed classes, he suggested that in the Engineering, Medical, and Commercial Schools a certain number of seats should be reserved for candidates belonging to these classes. And to at least a certain number of men passing out of such schools, appointments should be guaranteed.

Continuing, **Mr. GOPALASWAMI IYER** said that before the Gandhi Nagar Extension was formed in Bangalore City, the Central Jail had an extensive area and the prisoners who were mostly agriculturists were growing the vegetables required for jail purposes. In fact, the

surplus was also being sold, resulting in some extra income. But this had been denied to the Jail after the compound was reduced. The vegetables required for the Jail were now being purchased by the Government, contracts being given on the tender system. This was resulting in a loss to the Government. The member therefore suggested that the Jail be shifted to a better and more extensive site, the present buildings being utilised for hostels, etc., and for possible developments of University education.

The member also brought to notice that an Act had been passed in England to the effect that the period put in by an under-trial prisoner should be counted as part of the term for which such a person might be sentenced. The speaker suggested that a similar Act be passed in the State also. He said, incidentally that if this was done, the cost of feeding in the jails would be considerably reduced.

Referring to juvenile offenders in the jail, he said that Government must train them to earn a living in their after life. With this end in view, he suggested that a Borstal School be started and an attempt made to train about 20 boys in remunerative avocations. For this purpose, juvenile offenders must be kept in jails for a period of not less than three years instead of merely for a few months as at present. There was a clamour, no doubt, for prison reform throughout the country, but along with it, there was need for penal reform also. The Indian Penal Code was framed several years ago when conditions were altogether different from what they were at the present day and it was high time that it was recast so as to suit modern conditions. The speaker suggested that for this purpose the Government should appoint a committee. When that committee submitted its recommendations and the Government passed orders thereon, one important reform to be introduced should be to provide for the general education of all long-term prisoners.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA, while congratulating the Financial Secretary on the surplus budget presented to the House, thanked the Government for providing larger grants for nation-building departments and retrenching avoidable items of expenditure and said that this procedure augured well for the future prosperity of the State. He was however anxious to bring to the notice of the Government a few defects in the procedure relating to grant of remissions. While he felt highly thankful to the Government for granting remissions generously, he pointed out that certain defects in the revenue administration should be set right. First, remissions did not reach the raiyats in time. Sometimes as long a period as a year elapsed before the benefit of remissions actually reached the raiyats, and in the meanwhile, the entire demand would have been collected. For instance, in Kavalvadi and many other villages of the Chamarajanagar Taluk, remission for 1937-38 was sanctioned in 1938-39 and before the order sanctioning it reached the parties concerned, the land revenue demand for 1938-39 also had been collected. The speaker said that influential persons would somehow get the remission early. But most of the raiyats, who were ignorant, had no chance of deriving the benefit of it in time. This was due, he feared, to certain manipulations by the subordinate officials. From the accounts it would appear as if the remissions had been given to the particular raiyats, while as a matter of fact no remission would have been given. He was sure that such grave defects would be brought to light if only the remission accounts were thoroughly audited.

Secondly, complaint petitions addressed by the raiyats to revenue officers were not receiving proper attention. He instanced the case of a certain raiyat in Chamarajanagar Taluk who was paying kandayam regularly but who all the same was suddenly called upon to immediately pay Rs. 26 being the arrears of assessment outstanding against him. That raiyat had submitted a petition that he was not in arrear at all but got an endorsement that he must either pay the entire sum or furnish full particulars of his *khate*, the period of his occupation of the land, the amounts

paid and the dates of payment. As the raiyat was unable to furnish all the particulars within the time allotted, *viz.*, three days, the petition was rejected. The speaker requested that such a state of affairs should be put an end to.

Referring to the increase of revenue under Forest, he said that it was due not only to the proceeds from timber, khedda operations, etc., as had been mentioned in the memorandum of the Financial Secretary, but also to the levy of a heavy grazing fee of 8 annas on each head of cattle, instead of 4 annas. He brought to notice that in some cases, the raiyats were obliged to pay even more, if they happened, due to their ignorance, to graze their cattle slightly beyond the time-limit mentioned in the permits. The speaker requested that a grazing fee of only 4 annas should be levied for the whole year and that the expiration of a permit must be made known to all the villagers concerned before the cattle were impounded as at present.

He also requested that toll-gate fees should not be more than 4 annas in any case. In this connection, he was surprised that even on sisal-hemp removed from the State Forests for fencing purposes, toll was being levied. Originally no such levy was being collected and so he requested that the present levy be stopped.

In regard to medical aid, he said that while every one should feel grateful to Government for providing medical facilities in the big cities, the facilities in rural areas were not adequate. Medicines were not being supplied by the Stores in time. He requested that strict instructions be issued to the Medical Stores to supply all the indents without delay.

Referring to the Agricultural Department, he was thankful to Government for having given increased grant to it. He requested that jola seedlings and mulberry seeds be supplied to the growers more promptly than at present.

He then pointed out that timely assistance was not being rendered by the police as a result of which serious cases involving human life and valuable property had occurred in certain places. Such occurrences were but a sad commentary on the work and efficiency of a department meant for the protection of life and property. He also stated that even in cases in which the Police had been apprised of the likelihood of an occurrence, they had not taken any preventive action. Formerly, he said, the moment information was given, the Police used to take energetic action. He requested that necessary steps be taken so as to afford protection when it was most needed.

The speaker then referred to the inadequacy of grants for elementary education and the disproportionately large expenditure on University education. He was of opinion that elementary education was more important than University education. But he felt sorry that, speaking with reference to the total revenues, the expenditure on elementary education in the State was far below that in England or America. He requested that the grant to the University be reduced and the grant for elementary education correspondingly increased. He was anxious that he should not be understood as being against University education as such. But he thought, as everybody should admit, that elementary education was more important than University education and more funds should be provided for its progress. At any rate, his idea was that University education should not be encouraged at the cost of elementary education. In fact, so far as University education was concerned, he was of opinion that State funds should not be appropriated for it at all. In advanced western countries, for example, expenditure on University education was never made a charge on State funds. It would be well, he thought, if a similar system was adopted in Mysore also and the cost of University education met from private endowments rather than from State funds.

He next suggested that at least an extra middle school in Chamarajanagar Taluk be provided as the accommodation in the two existing middle schools was inadequate for the boys passing out of the primary schools there. He thought that expenditure on primary education

would be a waste unless all the boys passing out of the primary schools were also provided with facilities for middle school education. The Dewan had promised that an additional middle school would be started in Chamarajanagar. Already a sum of Rs. 1,000 had been deposited for the building, and another sum of Rs. 1,000 had been promised by the local people. They were hoping that before the end of July 1939 an additional middle school would have been opened.

He next reminded Government of their promise that the construction of a bridge over the Suvarnavathi River would be taken up early, and wondered why no provision therefor had been made in the budget.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the question was under consideration.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA thanked the Government for having taken up the work of restoring breached tanks. But he pointed out that in certain cases there were defects requiring to be remedied. The restoration of Kavalvadi and Suttur tanks, for example, had been taken up but arrangements had not been made for impounding rain water. He thought that it would have been better if the work of repairing the waste-weir had been taken up first and then the restoration proper.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR did not agree with the speaker. He was of opinion that it was better to repair the dam first and then the waste-weir.

Continuing, **Mr. PUTTANNA** requested the Government to take up the work of repairing Bendravadi tank as early as possible, as thereby the raiyats of the locality would be helped considerably. The tank belonged to a muzrai temple which had enough funds to spare for meeting the cost.

He next pointed out that people attending the shandies at Satyamangalam, Terakanambi, Marali, etc., were being made to pay tolls twice even though up and down journeys were made within an interval of half an hour or one hour. The complaints preferred against such double levy were not being taken notice of. This difficulty was caused as a result of the contract system under which the contractors did not care for the rights of the public. The member therefore requested that the contract system be done away with and the concerned municipality itself required to administer the tolls.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that he would consider the suggestion.

Mr. BALE GOWDA, who spoke next, commended the work of the Agricultural Department. The introduction of the '320' variety of sugarcane had brought prosperity to the concerned tract. Similarly, the 'H22' variety of ragi was giving large returns if sown at the proper time. Recently the department had made experiments in the Hebbal Farm in growing a new variety of grass called 'Napier Grass'. He was surprised to see that grass of this variety grew to a height of 5 to 5½ feet, and he very much wished that the department introduced this variety in each hobli and also saw that it was grown on a portion of each individual holding.

Referring to the Engineering Department, he observed that it was the largest spending department of Government and was concerned with the welfare of the entire raiyat population of the State. He had one important suggestion to offer with regard to the working of such a large department. In response to tenders called for by them, contractors from outside often submitted lowest quotations and naturally these tenders were accepted by the department. But the disadvantage of this system was that it was helping vast amounts of money to go out of the State. This, he requested, should be put an end to. After all, outside contractors had no local interest. They came in mainly with a view to making profits at the cost of the local people. To obviate this, he thought it would be better if contracts were given to local people on piece-work basis, instead of to outside contractors. He was glad that out of Rs. 22 lakhs sanctioned for the Marconahalli project, as much as

Rs. 14 lakhs was spent on local materials and wages to local workers. The giving of contracts to local contractors would be advantageous ultimately in that it would offer an inducement to qualified engineering graduates to take up large contracts. Even at present there were any number of local and competent educated men prepared to take up large works on contract and there could be no justification in entrusting such works to outsiders.

He next pointed out that the jurisdiction of Munsiff-Magistrates' courts at present was too wide, covering long distances of 60 to 70 miles in some cases, and that consequently litigants found it very expensive and difficult to cover the distances and get prompt justice. The number of Munsiffs and Second Class Magistrates was practically the same as the number of taluks. In this view he requested that a thorough redistribution of jurisdictions be effected so that each taluk might have a court.

Mr. Isthuri SAMPANGIRAMIAH also congratulated the Government on having presented a surplus budget before the House. He then observed that the grants given to town and minor municipalities were very inadequate and required to be enhanced at least by Rs. 4 lakhs. He pointed out the difficulty in the way of getting from philanthropists endowments for charitable purposes unless the Government raised the rate of interest on such endowments to at least 5 per cent. The present rate of interest was only 4 per cent and this was not enough to attract large endowments. Though philanthropists willing to make generous donations were not wanting—thanks to the personality and persuasiveness of the Dewan—they had no mind to give, because the interest rates were not attractive. He therefore requested that the rate of interest on such endowments be enhanced to at least 5 per cent.

He also requested (1) that muzrai temples and mosques be provided with electric lights free of cost wherever electricity was available, (2) that wherever telephone booths existed, private people also be permitted to make use of them on payment, if need be, of a small fee, (3) that the grant for scholarships, as also the number, be enhanced, no matter if it entailed the reduction of the amount of each scholarship, so that all deserving students might get some benefit, (4) that a high school be started at Goribidnur, as early as possible, to implement the promise made by the Second Member of Council when he last visited the place, as otherwise there was every likelihood of the students joining the high schools in the adjoining parts of British India and forgetting their mother-tongue.

The PRESIDENT asked whether local people were prepared to meet the cost of the building.

Mr. SAMPANGIRAMIAH promised that, if a high school was going to be given, he would collect about Rs. 10,000 from the people and contribute his mite also.

Proceeding, he requested that the municipal area of Goribidnur be provided with three additional electric lights for the same contribution made at present by them, as had been promised by the Government some time ago. The Electrical Department had been written to in the matter but they had negatived the request. He urged that Government should fulfil their promise in this regard.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA also requested that a high school be opened at Krishnarajanagar as boys passing out of the local middle schools were undergoing considerable difficulty for want of a high school close by.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO did not think that the budget presented was really a surplus one as was sought to be made out by the Financial Secretary. Though under Land Revenue an increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs was anticipated in the budget year, he would say, from the experience of past years, that the anticipation would not be realised. Similarly he said that the anticipation of increased revenue under Excise would not be realised. Further, excise revenue was undependable. As every one knew, it had been going down from year to year. And, what with the proposed

closure of all liquor shops in the Closepet Health Unit, he was sure that the increased revenue under excise would be out of the question. Under certain other heads also, he feared there would be no increase as anticipated.

He stated that in many places garden lands had remained dry for years together and yet full *bagayet* assessment was being levied. When this was brought to the notice of the higher authorities at the meeting of the District Conference, an assurance was given that remissions would be given in all deserving cases. But no remission had been given as yet. He requested that remission orders be passed granting prompt relief in all cases.

He then brought to notice the injustice that was being done to the raiyats by subordinate revenue officials by taking coercive steps. For default in payment of assessments due on parts of *khates* all the khatedars were being proceeded against. Secondly, having taken such action, they were also preventing the raiyats from entering on their lands at the commencement of the subsequent year for going on with their sowing operations. In the case of standing crops the raiyats were being prevented from reaping them. He urged that these grievances of the raiyats should be redressed.

He complimented the Director of Agriculture for having effected certain reforms in the department without much extra cost to Government. He however thought that some minor reforms were still called for. He requested that sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Inspectors so that they might come into closer contact with the raiyats and hold more demonstrations for their benefit. He also suggested that Agricultural Inspectors be empowered to grant land improvement loans up to Rs. 50 and recover the loans from the proceeds of the following year's harvest. If need be, they might also be empowered to recover the dues by attaching crops. To that extent, the speaker thought, the powers of the Amildar required to be decentralised. These minor reforms, he thought, were quite essential in the interests of the poor raiyats. If this was not done, he was of opinion that the Agricultural Inspectors would not be in a position to efficiently discharge their duties by the raiyats. Although the Inspectors were meant primarily for purposes of holding demonstrations for the benefit of raiyats, their duty at present consisted in merely carrying on correspondence and preparing bills. He then suggested that the Co-operative Department also must be required to co-operate with the Agricultural Inspectors. No co-operative society should be permitted to grant loans to raiyats without the recommendation or advice of the concerned Agricultural Inspector. Both the Co-operative Inspectors and the Agricultural Inspectors must work hand in hand for the betterment of the raiyats as a whole. He hoped that the question of the introduction of these minor reforms would be viewed favourably by the Government.

Referring to local self-government, he remarked that it was indeed a matter for regret that self-governing institutions had not progressed to any appreciable extent. He thought that the want of progress was mainly due to lack of sufficient resources on the part of such institutions. He instanced how in the Oundh State substantial progress had been rendered possible by the introduction of reforms in two important directions, *viz.*, (1) handing over to the village panchayets, criminal and civil jurisdiction over their respective areas and (2) making available sufficient funds in the shape of education cess, railway cess, etc. The village panchayets there were treated as miniature courts which were expected to dispense justice. The speaker thought that that was the best way of fostering local self-government institutions in which representatives of the people derived practical training in self-government. He wished that the example of Oundh State was copied in Mysore also. He was sure that such a reform would result in developing a sense of civic responsibility on the part of the people. He pleaded that the reforms referred to should be introduced in jodi villages also, with

suitable changes, so that they also might improve.

He next pointed out that one of the responsibilities to be discharged by the Government was to redress the grievances of the raiyats in all ways possible. Agriculturists formed the backbone of the State and on their prosperity depended the prosperity of the State. No doubt the Government had the well-being of the raiyats at heart. It was with that view that they had placed the Agriculturists' Relief Act on the Statute book. But that Act did not go far to help the raiyats. So they had introduced what was known as the Debt Conciliation Act. Even with that, the difficulties of the raiyats has not disappeared. Under the Debt Conciliation Act, no secured debt could be conciliated unless the prior mortgagee signified his consent. This was a serious drawback. On account of the refusal of consent by the mortgagee, the debtor was often forced to apply for insolvency. It was therefore necessary to see that the mortgagees were compelled to abide by the decision of the debt conciliation boards concerned. Secondly, once the parties to a transaction went before a debt conciliation board, if subsequently the creditor desired, for any reason, to proceed against the debtor in a civil court to recover his dues, the board had no power at present to prevent him from doing so. It was desirable to empower the board to prevent such cases; and since the full board might not meet frequently enough, the Chairman of the Board, who was the executive officer, might be permitted to exercise such power on behalf of the board. Thirdly, when once the debts were conciliated, the transactions between the parties must be treated as closed and the board empowered to permit the debtor to pay the conciliated debt within 8 years from the date of decision, as in the case of the relief afforded under the Agriculturists' Relief Act. To give effect to all these suggestions, he thought that the Debt Conciliation Act required to be amended. He also requested that land mortgage banks should be started in all the places where debt conciliation boards existed, to provide funds with which the conciliated debts could be paid off. Without it, the decisions of the board would not be effective. As in the Bhavanagar State, debentures might be permitted to be floated by the land mortgage banks and all the liabilities of agriculturist-debtors redeemed within a period of twenty years. If this could not be permitted, he urged that Government themselves must take the responsibility of discharging all conciliated debts in the first instance, making their own arrangements with the raiyats to get back the amounts. He felt that action in this regard should be taken immediately as more than 500 applications under Debt Conciliation Act were pending before the Registrar at present.

He then pleaded for the appointment of a lady sub-assistant surgeon for the Madhugiri Maternity Hospital and for the provision of residential quarters for her. The Forest Office which was near-by was best suited for the purpose but the Forest Department was not willing to spare the building, and on this account the question of appointing a lady sub-assistant surgeon was being postponed. As many as 40,000 people lived in Madhugiri, and it was a place central to three taluks, *viz.*, Madhugiri, Pavagada and Kortagere. The member therefore requested that the question be considered both favourably and urgently.

He also pleaded for the provision of better arrangements for the supply of drinking water to the town, such as the installation of 16″ pipes in future instead of 20″ pipes now put in. He concluded with an earnest prayer for the immediate electrification of the Madhugiri Town.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER very strongly pleaded for the revision of the scales of pay of lower subordinates in all departments so that no official would be started on less than Rs. 25. In regard to peons he said that they should reach a maximum of Rs. 25 at least by the time of their superannuation. He thought that this one reform, if introduced, would stand out as the brightest example of the sympathy which always characterised the administration of the State by the present illustrious Dewan.

Mr. MANJE GOWDA requested that in addition to the lands surrendered by the Forest Department for agricultural purposes, all other available lands also must be given away for cultivation so that both the raiyats and the Government might be benefited.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA said that in the matter of granting gomal lands for cultivation, the revised rule that preference should be given to landless applicants and that lands need not necessarily be given to Adikarnataka applicants merely on communal grounds, was working as a great hardship on members of the depressed classes. He requested that, as originally, for every five applications from members of other communities; three applications from Adikarnatakas must be ordered to be entertained.

Referring to the educational budget, he observed that Voddars, Korachars, Lambanis, etc., were now being clubbed together under a common heading, *viz.*, depressed classes, and that consequently the Adikarnataka students were not getting the scholarships which they were once getting. Even the special facility in the shape of supply of books, slates, etc., was now denied to them. As a result of all this, students of the Adikarnataka community were experiencing untold difficulty in the matter of their studies. He therefore requested that the number of scholarships meant for the depressed classes be substantially increased and that all the other facilities that were being given to members of those classes be continued to them in future also.

Mr. H. S. CHIKKANNA GOWDA represented that a special liberal grant be made for primary and middle schools in the malnad so that really efficient schools might be opened in place of the forty languishing schools which had been closed.

In view of the long distances between villages in the malnad, he prayed for a special grant for improving inter-village communications and drinking water wells. He then requested that the proposed co-operative society for the benefit of areca-nut growers be brought into existence at a very early date.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that steps were being taken in that direction already, and that the society might come into being very soon.

Mr. H. S. CHIKKANNA GOWDA requested that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs should be placed at the disposal of the society, when started, for giving loans and advances to the areca-nut growers. The malnad was endowed with many raw materials which could be turned into account. If a vocational instructor was given to every middle school in the malnad, he hoped that an industrial bias could be created in every boy and girl therein.

It was possible to manufacture rope from areca fibre and the agricultural department must arrange for the setting up of that industry in the malnad. If this was done, it was said that it would be useful as a subsidiary industry connected with the manufacture of paper.

Proceeding, the member requested that a bridge at Singapura at Belur Taluk, which had already been promised, be constructed in the budget year.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR promised to examine the question.

Mr. ABDUL RASOOL SAB read a speech in the course of which he pleaded for the starting of cottage industries in the Nagamangala Taluk. He also suggested that a waste-weir be provided for the Marconahalli tank so as to permit of supply of water to Devalapur Hobli from that reservoir. He then referred to the desirability of introducing virginia tobacco in Bellur Hobli.

He then thanked the Government for having decided to constitute the new Mandya District.

As the Debt Conciliation Board was working efficiently in Nagamangala Taluk, the member requested that the establishment of a land mortgage bank there be expedited.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that this would be done very soon.

Mr. ABDUL RASOOL SAB represented that the educational progress of the Nagamangala Taluk was almost nil. He prayed for the establishment of Kannada and Urdu primary schools at Nagamangala and Bellur. He also

suggested that in each of these places the two schools referred to be situated in one and the same place, in the interests of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The member thanked the Government for having selected recently a revenue probationer from the Nagamangala Taluk. He hoped that whenever occasions arose, similar important appointments would be given to members of the backward classes and candidates from the interior parts of the State.

He requested that all excise shops in the Nagamangala Taluk be closed once for all in view of the poverty of the raiyats therein.

Mr. M. MADIAH pleaded for compulsory education up to the fourth-year middle class to all children of the Adikarnataka community. He brought to notice that the primary school, which had been started in the year 1926 at Yelandur for the benefit of the Adikarnataka pupils, had since been closed and the representations made so far to the Deputy Director for the opening of the school had been of no avail. He therefore requested Government to see that the school was re-opened in the interests of the education of the Adikarnatakas.

Mr. DODDE GOWDA requested that the village panchayets be given a share of the collections from road cess with a view to enabling them to carry out the necessary improvement works. He then urged for the grant of remissions to all the lands below the Kadaba major tank. Finally he thought that the proposed schemes to construct canals leading into the Kadaba tank, the waters of the Sule-kalve and Mara-setti Halla were not practicable and suggested instead that a canal from what was called the Kallane might be tried.

Mr. CHANNAMARE GOWDA expressed the opinion that many village panchayets were for various reasons unable to utilise even available funds and that in such cases the funds were being diverted for the benefit of other panchayets. This, he considered, was very unfair to the former type of villages. With a view to seeing that every village utilised its funds for its own good, he suggested the appointment of a special officer so that in the course of a few years every village panchayet could achieve substantial progress. The appointment of a special officer would be useful in another direction, namely, that each year's demand under various heads would be easily collected instead of heavy arrears accumulating as at present.

With regard to the progress of education in the villages, he was of opinion that school buildings in the interior villages were not being properly maintained. He suggested that a regular programme of maintenance be prepared after inspection of school buildings in all the villages. He then brought to notice that inspecting officers were not visiting the inter or villages and requested the issue of circular instructions to all inspecting officers that they should not allow any villages to go uninspected. He also wanted the Government to think of a regular programme for the restoration of minor tanks coupled with a programme of construction of tanks in all the villages in which tanks did not exist at present. He concluded with an appeal for the provision of a special allotment for providing roads connecting all the villages which were so far remaining isolated.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB congratulated the Finance Department on being able to present a surplus budget after providing adequate grants for most of the nation-building departments. He however felt that, compared to the expenditure provided for under the University, the grant for elementary education was very inadequate. He feared that at present a good part of the collection from the education cess was being merged in the general revenues and suggested that all the collections from this source together with the allotment made by Government for elementary education should be ear-marked for purposes of elementary education and a clear account maintained for the income and expenditure under that head. In this connection he expressed his opposition to the recommendation contained in the interim report of the Special Committee appointed to examine the question of elementary education in the State, namely, that an additional cess of 3 pies

in the rupee be levied on land revenue. He felt that even as matters stood, land had been taxed over-much and that it had become the fashion, whenever the need for increased revenue was felt, to think of adding to the burden on the land. He felt that municipal revenue in the cities had not been taxed in Mysore for purposes of education as elsewhere, with the result that the raiyat had to bear the brunt of the cost of education not only of his own children but also of boys and girls in the cities. He therefore suggested that the Government must think of levying a special cess at 12½ per cent on all incomes accruing in municipal and district board areas. That, he thought, would be the best way of solving the problem of elementary education throughout the State.

The member thanked the Government for having sanctioned the Thippaganahalli Tank Project in Kolar District. In this connection he hoped that the Government who were so far taking up only productive works, would in future take up protective works particularly in famine-stricken taluks like Goribidnur, Sira, Madhugiri, etc. In particular he requested that all the existing tanks in those taluks which were in disrepair be repaired without any delay.

He did not believe that any State or provincial administration in India was doing so much for the industrial progress of the country as Mysore. But there appeared to be one industry in regard to which the Government of Mysore had not paid adequate attention so far, namely, fruit-canning. Another small-scale industry in need of suitable encouragement from Government was beedi-making industry. He thought that not less than 10,000 people were engaged in this home industry, but if some encouragement was forthcoming in future, it could easily absorb at least one lakh of people. He had one small representation to make in this connection, namely, that Government should issue orders cancelling the system of selling by auction the leaves required for this industry. After all, the Government were deriving very little income from this source, but the relief to all those engaged in this industry would be very considerable if this request was complied with. It would also be a very great help to this industry if the leaves were exempted from octroi duty.

The member thanked the Government in particular for having revived the system of District Conferences. In no other State or Province in India were Members of the Government presiding at such conferences and coming into direct contact with the tax-payers.

Electric power was being generated in very large quantities in this State. It appeared to the speaker that the best way of utilising the power was to instal pumping sets in the villages. For this purpose Government might usefully think of making sufficient advances to the raiyats and encouraging them to go in for pumps with the help of such advances. The member also said that it was time for the Government to think of reducing the rates charged for electric power.

The PRESIDENT stated that the villagers would have the convenience of going in for pumping sets on the hire purchase system.

The Member thanked the President for that statement, but he requested that no interest should be charged on the amounts in question.

Speaking of the Agricultural Department, the member remarked that the demonstrations which were being given off and on to the raiyats were certainly not enough. No doubt there were some officers meant for the purpose, but they were not following any systematic programme of going from village to village and holding demonstrations on the villagers' own lands with a view to educating the raiyats as to how best they could profit by their lands. He requested that suitable arrangements be made for holding agricultural demonstrations at all places and as frequently as possible.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) reminded the member that as many as 4,000 demonstrations were held in the current year and that arrangements were afoot for holding a still larger number of demonstrations in the budget year. He also added that

all these demonstrations were being given on the raiyats' own lands.

Continuing, **Mr. SYED YUSUFF SAHIB** prayed for reduction in the rate of interest charged on takavi and land improvement loans and also on loans issued by land mortgage banks, from 6 to 4½ per cent. He hoped that the Government would have no difficulty in agreeing to grant this prayer more especially because they were themselves able to raise loans at 3½ per cent. He then brought to notice that under the existing system of collection of land revenue and other Government dues, instalments, the collection of which might have been suspended in any given year, would be collected in the succeeding year in addition to the instalments due for such year. This was acting as a very great hardship on the raiyat and the member therefore requested that in no year should more than one instalment be collected towards the dues.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Rajasevasakta M. Machaya) stated that even at present poor men engaged in the manufacture of beedies as a *bona fide* cottage industry were being permitted to remove leaves from the forest on head loads without having to pay anything.

Mr. SYED YUSUFF SAHIB submitted that even if it were so according to the rules, many a poor man was actually being made to pay. He requested the issue of definite instructions that no duty need be levied from persons removing the leaves in question.

At 3-10 p.m., the House rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-40 p.m.

Elections to the Senate of the University of Mysore.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO brought to notice that according to the original programme the time fixed for election from the Representative Assembly to the Senate of the Mysore University was 4 P.M. the same day but that according to a later notification the time had been altered to 5 P.M. The voting was likely to take more than two hours, so that if they commenced at 5 P.M., members might be detained till a very late hour. He therefore requested that the election be ordered to commence at 4 P.M., as originally contemplated.

The PRESIDENT acceded to this request and the elections accordingly commenced at 4 P.M.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*concld.*

Mr. C. NANJUNDE GOWDA referred to the unhealthy water supplied to the Kadur Town for drinking purposes. The tank was overgrown with rank vegetation and the water contained malarial bacilli. He requested that provision be made for putting up pipes from the Vedavathi river, in the interest of the health of the town. He then suggested that the railway time-table be suitably revised so as to give connection to the two trains running between Tarikere and Birur and from Birur to Kadur. This would make for the convenience of a number of people having to go to Kadur on business. The member then prayed for the installation of electric lights in Kadur. The department had promised to grant this request if at least 150 people gave a written undertaking to go in for lights. The *mutchalikas* had already been executed but the work was somehow delayed. He prayed that this work be now expedited. He next brought to notice that people in the Malleswara village in Kadur Taluk were experiencing considerable difficulty during the rainy season when the river Avathi was in floods, as for weeks together they would be unable to cross the river. Even revenue work of an urgent nature was being held up. The villagers were therefore praying for the construction of a bridge over the river. But the District Board was pleading inability to take up work for want of funds. The village in question formed part of the maidan portion of the district and the attention of the district board centred round the improvement of the malnad parts of it only. He requested that the district board be asked to

construct this bridge at an early date. The member then brought to notice that in some of the taluk offices in the Kadur District, Revenue Munshies had been kept in one and the same place for several years together. They were often taking sides and inconveniencing private parties. He therefore requested that the three-year rule be enforced strictly and officials transferred to other places in accordance with that rule.

Proceeding, the member represented that the railway gate near Kadur was being closed for long periods, much to the inconvenience of traffic. He requested that instructions be issued that the gate be closed just before the arrival of trains and opened immediately after the trains passed the gate. The member then referred to the rumour current in and around Kadur to the effect that the raiyats there would in future be not entitled to use water from the Madaga tank for agricultural purposes. He did not believe that there were any orders to that effect. But he represented that even if there was any idea of passing such orders, the same should be given up and the rights of the Kadur raiyats to the waters in question be not withdrawn.

Mr. K. P. PARASIVIAH requested that provision be made for the construction of a bridge over the Arkavathi in Kankanhalli taluk for which repeated representations had been made in the past. An estimate for Rs. 1,25,000 had been prepared long ago for this work but the district board was finding it difficult to provide its quota of the cost therefor. He therefore prayed that Government should convert the road in question into a provincial road and construct a bridge at their own cost.

The PRESIDENT observed that it would be well if such representations of a local character were not made in the course of discussions on the Budget. At the same time, he informed the member that Government were in favour of taking up the work in question, provided funds were available. At present, however, it was not possible to take up the work.

Continuing, **the Member** brought to notice that the middle school at Kankanhalli was very much over-crowded and the school building stood in need of urgent extension. Some of the classes were being held outside the building and seeing this, the Director of Public Instruction had already suggested that steps be taken to extend the building. It was necessary to make some suitable provision in the budget for this work. The member then conveyed the heartfelt gratitude of the raiyats under the Alahalli tank to the Government for having taken up the restoration work of that tank.

He brought to notice that a number of lorries and buses were making use of about half a mile's length of road belonging to the Kankanhalli Municipality and this was a source of nuisance to merchants and others, as the road in question happened to be a very busy road. On account of the dust resulting from bus traffic, the health of many people was suffering. The people in the town would very much appreciate it if the Government were pleased to make some provision for the construction of a deviation road with a view to avoiding the nuisance referred to. Meanwhile, he requested that the road in question be tarred.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA requested that a fourth-year class be opened in the middle school at Krishnarajanagar.

He then referred to the working of the land mortgage bank and brought to notice that the bank was always insisting on khatedars giving an undertaking to share the liability in the case of all loans issued to the raiyats. This was resulting in considerable difficulty to the raiyats because of the fact that the khatedars lived in very distant places in many cases. It was not possible therefore for the raiyats to secure the co-operation of the khatedars. This was why loans were not being issued to many raiyats even though the bank was meant to go to their help. The member therefore requested that instructions be issued to land mortgage banks to the effect that the consent of the *anubhavadars* should be sufficient for purposes of issue of loans by the banks.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA remarked that the grant of Rs. 10,000 provided

for the expansion of primary education was very inadequate. There were 17,000 villages in the State but only about 6,000 primary schools. The number should be raised to at least 10,000 in the near future so that at least for every three villages there might be one school. For this purpose, he urged that the grant be augmented to Rs. 60,000. Seeing that Government were prepared to invest several lakhs on industrial concerns, he was of opinion that it ought not to be difficult for them to find all the funds required for banishing illiteracy from the State.

As regards the working of land mortgage banks, he said that the banks were insisting on the khatedar himself executing the mortgage deed. As most of them would be absentee landlords, he represented that the *anubhavadar* or occupant might be allowed to execute the deed. Unless the rules were amended to this effect, he was afraid the banks would not be able to give succour to those in need.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO advocated the abolition of school boards as the members thereof were not evincing sufficient interest in their work and considered that even meetings were an infliction. The savings accruing from the abolition of these boards could be better utilised by opening as many additional primary schools as possible. He suggested that facilities might be created in all the upper primary schools by adding one English teacher to each, to enable children to pass the lower secondary examination.

He next referred to municipal high schools and remarked that their management by the school boards, though presided over by the Deputy Commissioners, was far from satisfactory. In the Bowringpet High School, for example, about 3 teachers had been absent on leave for a period of 3 months during the previous year, and yet the authorities had not thought of appointing substitutes. The consequence was that the S. S. L. C. results at the recent public examination were deplorably low. As the school boards consisted of members who had no technical knowledge, he urged that all the municipal high schools be taken over under Government management.

As regards irrigation projects, he also expressed the gratitude of the people of the Kolar District to the Dewan for having sanctioned the Ragimakalahalli project and added that there was a sincere feeling on the part of the people that that scheme would not have become an accomplished fact under any other regime. He then observed that all the water from the Kamasamudra tank was going to waste so far as Mysore State was concerned, and suggested that if only a dam could be constructed across that tank, about 600 to 700 acres of land in the vicinity could be irrigated. As the subordinate officials of the Public Works Department were sceptical about the success of the project, he requested the Chief Engineer himself to examine the scheme and recommend to Government that it be taken up in view of the fact that the raiyats were prepared to deposit their quota of the expenditure.

As cyanide was available in large quantities in the K. G. F. area, he suggested the starting of some industry to make use of all the available dust. As a good part of the total revenues of the State was being derived from the Bowringpet Taluk, he urged that Government might pay special attention for improving Bowringpet town on the model of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Mr. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB referred to the management of the Mysore State Railway and complained that goods imported from distant stations were often being received in open trucks with the result that they were sustaining damages to some extent. He also complained of the paucity of wagons at the Yelahanka station for transporting to parts of Kolar District the herds of sheep, etc., coming from Hindupur side. Similar difficulty was being experienced in regard to transportation of timber from Shimoga and Tarikere. He requested that necessary arrangements be made for the prompt transhipment of sheep, timber, etc. He also urged the need for fixing up cranes immediately for the loading and unloading of timber at the Yelahanka station.

As there was paucity of fodder for sheep in the Kolar District, he requested that Government should permit sheep to graze in the State forests free of any charge.

The PRESIDENT feared that if that was done, all forest wealth in the district would practically disappear.

The Member assured the President that sheep would feed only on grass and would not damage the plantations. If the concession asked for was allowed, the sheep-rearing industry would grow by leaps and bounds and result in improving the economic condition of the raiyats.

Mr. M. MACHAYA said that this was generally true, but that the difficulty lay in the fact that the raiyats would take goats also along with sheep, and that goats would certainly damage the plantations.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER, in praising the efficiency of the present administration in Mysore, pointed out that according to old conceptions the responsibility of a government would be fully discharged by providing an agency for the protection of person and property. But according to modern conceptions, the work of a government was not complete without the inauguration of measures for building up the national wealth. The Mysore State, with a comparatively high ratio of expenditure on nation-building and rural development activities, was a striking example of what a benevolent Government could do for the welfare of the masses. Though the total liabilities of the State amounted to Rs. 11½ crores, its assets stood at a premium of Rs. 88½ lakhs over and above its debt liabilities, and the credit of the Government in the share market stood very high. Its financial position was sound, its reserves adequate and the Finance Department was most efficient at resource operations. While the British Indian provinces were resorting to revolutionary methods of taxation to balance their budgets, it was praiseworthy, he said, that Mysore was able to present a surplus budget without recourse to fresh taxation.

Referring to the suggestion made by a few of the members that a tax on Sale of Goods might be imposed as had just been done in Madras, he said that it would be a short-sighted policy to blindly imitate other administrations in each and every matter. Besides, there was no need for levying any new taxes in Mysore at the present time nor, as was suggested by certain members, to tax the business community in particular. For instance, so far as income-tax was concerned, the revenue which originally stood at Rs. 32½ lakhs had now amounted to Rs. 50½ lakhs and most of it was being contributed by men engaged in trade and commerce. Revenue from electrical and irrigation works had also increased from Rs. 32½ lakhs to Rs. 50½ lakhs. The general prosperity of the State was evidenced by these improved figures as well as by the munificent donations received from all parts of the State for various philanthropic purposes—thanks to the personality of the present Dewan. No tribute would be too high for his good offices in respect of attracting public donations and also for his foresight in giving large grants every year for industrial undertakings, the ultimate object being a lightening of the burden on land with the help of the extra revenues that were sure to be derived in course of time. From this point of view, he thanked the Dewan for having brought about a revised agreement between the Government and the Gold Mining Companies, which had resulted in a substantial increase of revenue to the State every year. It was because of such an enlightened policy pursued by the Dewan that, in spite of the drop in the receipts under land revenue and excise, the Government were able to present a surplus budget.

He wished the Dewan all success in his negotiations with the Government of India for the abolition of the subsidy.

As regards the expenditure side of the budget, he was gratified to find a provision of Rs. 57 lakhs for Education and Rs. 30 lakhs for the Public Works. This showed that the authorities in Mysore fully realised that the happiness and contentment of the subjects should be their goal. In this connection, he adverted to the fact that it had become

a fashion with some persons to point to the States of Cochin and Travancore and criticise the Government because those States were much ahead of Mysore in point of literacy. But such persons seemed to forget one point of difference, viz., that the educational advance in those States was entirely due to private effort, while in Mysore people always looked up to the Government for everything. Bearing this in mind, he was satisfied that Government were doing their best in the matter of extension of education.

He then expressed his appreciation of the good work turned out by the State Insurance Department especially in the Public Branch which was earning a profit of Rs. 10 lakhs annually. He suggested the institution of a provident fund system for the benefit of the employees of that department, both official and non-official, including helpers.

In conclusion, he was very glad to find that the entire financial resources of the State were being applied to the betterment of the largest number of people, which is the chief purpose of democracy.

Haji N. DOWLATH KHAN SAHIB represented that for want of a goods shed at Channapatna railway station, parcels containing mango fruits booked for transport by rail to other stations were sustaining damage, involving the traders in much loss. He therefore urged for the immediate construction of a room specially meant for parcels containing mango fruits, just as a room had been provided for betel leaf parcels meant for transport from the same station.

The GENERAL MANAGER, MYSORE STATE RAILWAY (Mr. Y. K. Ramachandra Rau) explained that as this question had come up for discussion at the district meeting and as the Deputy Commissioner also had recommended it, the matter was being considered.

Mr. R. RANGIAH, who spoke next, prayed for a high school at Robertsonpet. The Dewan had been pleased to promise to consider the question favourably and the Deputy Commissioner had also sent up a recommendation in the matter. He also requested that the old stock of furniture and equipment of the existing middle school might be replenished and arrangements made to open two more middle schools as there was not accommodation enough in the existing school for all those seeking admission.

He represented that an invidious distinction was being made in regard to the levy of water-tax in the K. G. F. area. While the mine employees were charged at the rate of 9 annas per thousand gallons, the other residents of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet were charged at 15 annas. He said that if only 9 annas were charged in the case of all persons and if the deposit of Rs. 50 which was now being demanded of every person applying for pipe connection was dispensed with, many more private residents would also avail themselves of pipe water.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH thanked the Dewan for providing for the representation of minority communities on the Representative Assembly by means of nominations. But he complained that the facilities now provided for the education of boys of the Nayinda community were very limited. He prayed that a special provision be made in the budget for the grant of scholarships to boys of the said community.

Mr. B. MALLAPPA appealed for raising the importance of Tiptur town by making it the headquarter of the Revenue Sub-Division of Gubbi and by transferring to Gubbi one of the two Munsiffs' courts now located at Tumkur. The Tumkur District was divided into 4 sub-divisions—Tumkur, Kunigal, Madhugiri and Gubbi. Tumkur town had been made the headquarter of the last-named sub-division merely because formerly Tiptur was lacking in water facilities and housing accommodation. But both these wants were now supplied by the new water-supply scheme and the formation of extensions in the town. Communications between Tiptur and all the surrounding places had been vastly improved by a net-work of bus services. The present Second Member of Council had promised, when he was Revenue Commissioner, to effect the transfer of the headquarter of the

Gubbi Sub-Division from Tumkur to Tiptur, and the speaker urged that this promise should be fulfilled without further delay.

He suggested that there was ample scope for developing Tiptur into an industrial centre just as Government were contemplating to do in the case of Hassan, as there was plenty of cocoanut cultivation in the area. If electric power was made available, Tiptur was sure to develop into an industrial centre at a very near date. As he was told that the land mortgage bank at Arsikere was not working well, he requested that the same might usefully be shifted to Tiptur.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PIRAN SAHIB congratulated the Financial Secretary on presenting a surplus budget. He was glad to find that the total length of railways in the State had increased by 200 miles within the previous three years. But this obviously meant that Government had incurred vast expenditure under capital outlay. That in spite of such additional outlay, the Financial Secretary had been able to balance the budget was a matter for congratulation. Since similar works of public utility were needed in various parts of the State, he was not in favour of introducing total prohibition in the State as advocated by some members. He wanted the Government of Mysore to profit by the experience of Madras where extra taxation had been necessitated to make up for the loss of excise revenue.

He put up a strong plea for immediate financial aid to coffee planters and suggested that till such time as Government were able to grant the required relief, the Bank of Mysore should be persuaded not to press its claims against the planter-debtors nor bring the coffee estates to sale.

Referring to the Muzrai Department, he requested provision for the grant of an allowance to the Peish-Imam of the ancient mosque at Chitaldrug, for the repair of the Anethirthahalli temple near Tarikere and for the restoration of the Basavanapada Mantap.

He also suggested the need for putting up a parapet wall at the first turning from the travellers' bungalow on the Kemmangundi-Chikmagalur road, as it had become a danger spot to traffic from Hubli and Dharwar sides.

He next complained of inordinate delays in the disposal of papers referred to the Survey Department and said that the efficiency of that department needed to be improved.

He then earnestly appealed for the attachment of separate carriages for ladies to passenger trains running between Kadur and Birur.

As regards drinking-water wells, he complained that the allotment made was not being fully worked out. He thought that this was due to the fact that the revenue officers who were entrusted with the supervision of all well works, had not enough time to devote to it, and the overseers in charge were not competent to act independently. He therefore suggested the appointment of a separate Assistant Engineer for each district to be in exclusive charge of well works, as every year about 300 to 400 villages in the malnad districts would have to be provided with wells.

He also requested for the provision of irrigation facilities in the Kadur District as almost all the areca gardens in that district were fast drying up for lack of water facilities.

Mr. Y. V. KUMARIAH, reading from a manuscript, observed that the present Dewan had placed the rural population of Mysore under a deep debt of gratitude by providing them with several amenities and that his efforts in the direction of abolition of the subsidy and of the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were praiseworthy.

The member then requested that a small bridge or culvert might be constructed over the stream known as Bhadranakere near Devanayakanahalli in Devanahalli Taluk, as the volume of traffic in goods and cattle there was very large in connection with the Upparahalli jatra; and that even apart from the jatra, cattle and men were sometimes washed off in the stream in the rainy season. As the financial position of the district board did not permit of this work being taken up by the board, he prayed that the Public Works

Department be instructed to execute the work without insisting upon any contribution from that body.

In conclusion, he brought to notice that a philanthropic lady by name Sri. Thimmakka had donated a building for the Maternity Home at Devanahalli. He urged that a lady doctor should be appointed for that Home.

Mr. DONDE GOWDA expressed the everlasting gratitude of the people of Hassan both to His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan for providing protected water supply to the town, for augmenting the town improvement grants and improving the sanitary condition of that town. He prayed that the same solicitude be extended a little further and water facilities created in all the areas in the vicinity of the Yagachi river, since all the draw wells in the said area had become dry and people were experiencing untold difficulties for want of water.

He next prayed for the appointment of an English teacher in each of the upper primary schools so as to enable boys from the rural parts to sit for the English Lower Secondary Examination.

As the monsoon was a thorough failure in the district so far, he pleaded for the grant of remission of assessments on a liberal scale. Though there was a talk of such concessions having been ordered by Government, he said that no such orders had reached the local officers at Hassan. He therefore requested that the order be communicated to them without delay. He also suggested the construction of a feeder channel from Sathehalla for supply of water to Konanur major tank. If this was done, he stated that 400 to 500 acres of dry land would be brought under wet cultivation and that would result in bringing additional revenues to the State.

In view of the total failure of crops in the Hassan District during the current year, he requested Government to provide labour for the raiyats by opening some famine relief works.

The PRESIDENT explained that an Emulsion Plant would soon be put up there, as also a factory for manufacturing edge-tools and agricultural implements and that a demand for labour would soon be created in the district.

Before concluding, **Mr. DONDE GOWDA** appealed to the Dewan to effect a percentage cut in the salaries of all high-paid officers and with the help of the savings, to grant some special relief to the raiyats in the famine-stricken areas.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH said that the Financial Secretary deserved to be felicitated for having shown a surplus of Rs. 1,11,000 in the budget estimates before the House.

As regards the remark of the previous speaker that remission orders had not yet reached the authorities at Hassan, he said that such orders had already reached all the taluks in the Hassan District and that since only one-half of the assessment had been collected in most cases, the raiyats had no grievance in that matter.

He then pointed out that if only darkhast applications were disposed of promptly, additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs could be realised in the Hassan District alone as sale amount, and further revenue in the shape of land assessment.

He expressed the thankfulness of people residing in the villages that Government had made liberal grants for village improvements including the construction of as many as 1,900 wells. If the same generous policy had been pursued earlier, he had no doubt that within a period of three years, every village could have been provided with a well and that the more important villages would have also got a school and a dispensary. He referred to the cases of certain panchayets which were too poor to pay their quota of cost for well works and prayed that wells be provided in such cases at the cost of Government alone.

As regards industries, he represented that encouragement should be given particularly to cottage industries.

He vehemently opposed the suggestion of a previous speaker (Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer) for the levy of fees in middle schools as it would be a retro grade step, fraught with serious results.

Referring to the triennial programme of irrigation works recently published in the Gazette, he complained that provision had been made only for one tank work in each of the two districts of Hassan and Kadur. Seeing that several lakhs of rupees had been spent on irrigation projects in certain other districts and that the cases of Hassan and Kadur had not received adequate attention so far, he prayed that some more projects be undertaken in these districts. He next offered to the Dewan the grateful thanks of the people of Arkalgud for having sanctioned a scheme of protected water supply to the town.

At this stage, **the PRESIDENT** announced that Saturday, 3rd June, being His Highness' Cup Day, the Assembly would meet at 8 A.M., instead of at 12 NOON on that day, so as to enable the members to witness the races in the afternoon. He also added that the session would be extended by one day, *viz.*, 5th June.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER and others suggested that extension of the session by two days was called for, as a good portion of the agenda had not been covered yet.

The PRESIDENT said that the question of further extending the session might be considered later, if necessary.

At this stage (5-15 p.m.), the Assembly rose for the day to meet again at 8 a.m., on the following day.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, 3rd June 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Saturday, 3rd June 1939, at 8 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Gomal Lands in Bangalore District.

Q.—7. **Mr. Shampur PAPANNA (Minorities).**—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the extent of *gomal* available in Bangalore District;

(*b*) whether in some places the gomal lands which were under the control of the Revenue Department have been included in the forest area;

(*c*) whether it is not possible to grant the said lands to the poor raiyats in the respective villages and obtain kandayam from them instead of adding on the lands to the forest area;

(*d*) the loss that will be incurred by the Forest Department by taking out such area from the control of the Forest Department?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).**—

(*a*) 2,73,850 acres and 16 guntas.

(*b*) Yes, to the extent absolutely necessary and with the consultation of the Revenue Authorities.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) It is not a question of loss to the Forest Department. The object has been to conserve and improve the existing tree growth in the interest of villagers.